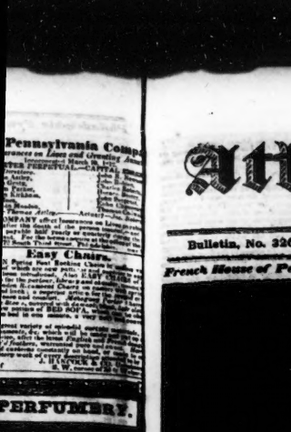
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 326. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1834. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 663.

French House of Peers, during the Trial of the Ex-ministers.



The French Chamber of Peers consists of hereditary nobility, which has been created for its accommodation in the centre compartment of the Palace of the Luxembourg. The form of the chamber is that of a fan, or half circle, supported by Corinthian columns, in imitation of marble. In the interior are busts of Solon, Aristides, Scipio Africanus, Demosthenes, Cicero, Lycurgus, Camillus, Cincinnatus, Cato of Utica, and Epaminondas, the Theban, which the modern sculptors of France have endeavored to surround with the busts of the illustrious nobility of their own country, as an appropriate historical recollections. In a recess facing the assembly, is the president's seat, and before it is a bust of Louis XVIII. by Dupuy.

This sanctuary of the Lexembourg gave name, in 1814, to the entire palace: a marble tablet being at that period placed over the principal entrance which announced its change of designation.

There seeded no inscription of this kind to denote the purpose to which it was devoted on the memorable occasion to which our plate alludes. The whole public interest of the metropolis of France, and indeed of the civilized world, was so powerfully engaged in what was passing, that it was left to the public only of the alleged crimes of the unfortunate gentlemen implicated, but of the strength of the new government.

I Would not Live Alway.

I would not live alway: I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
Are enough for the best of this sorrowful sphere.

I would not live alway, thus fettered by sin
Temptation without, and corruption within;
Even here do I know from the promise of love
And the rapt of thanksgiving with penitent tears.

I would not live alway: no—welcome the tomb.
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise
To hail him in triumph descending the skies
Who, who would live alway, away from his God;
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains
And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns;
Where the saints in all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul!

BIOGRAPHY.

From memoirs of Marshal Ney, published by his family. Carey and Hart, Philadelphia.

MARSHAL NEY was perhaps, next to Napoleon, the greatest of the martial spirits that graced the French Revolution. When the French people, goaded to desperation by the long list of their kings, hounded on by voluptuous monarchs, the oppression of an overbearing and dissolute nobility, and the interior influence of a proud and dissolute hierarchy, at length threw off the yoke under which they had ground during so many ages of darkness, and determined to put down the aristocracy, and to establish a government on the broad basis of equal rights, they found themselves involved in a contest with the whole of Europe. Surrounded by enemies, and opposed by the whole force of the continental powers, they were compelled to call into the field all the energies of the country. Every man was pressed into the service, and the conscription was established, which has been so much complained of by the English writers, but which was the only means by which the republic could be saved. Among the conscripts left in his own humble sphere, contenting his obscure existence upon the pension extinguished, on which he served, and also his military studies for the use of his own children, when he commanded the army of Montreuil. To this we may add, that he first improved upon the old system of military tactics, and founded the system now followed by the French armies.

In defiance of a solemn capitulation, Marshal Ney was imprisoned in the Conciergerie, charged with all the members of a faction who had sold their country. There was a packed jury, and a servile court to conduct to the judgment seat; it was sealed by their iniquitous sentence. Ney was shot in the garden of the Luxembourg, on the 7th of December, 1815. He died as he had lived, a victim of fervor courage and devotion to his duty. His death will ever remain a foul blot, not only upon the then government of the country, but upon those foreign governments which might and ought to have interfered to save him from his enemies. The view of the case will doubtless be declared erroneous by men of the present day, imbued with the blind vindictiveness of party feeling; but it will surely be the one taken in after ages, when time shall have effected every change of such feeling. Then will the name of Marshal Ney rise pure and imperishable, and justice be done by the nation to the memory of one who died a felon's death, only because he loved his country too well, and the person of its king less.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

By J. G. Whittier.

Jeremiah Paul was a short, round personage, with a quick, I had almost said a spiteful little eye—a face full of fun and drollery, and a short, odd figure behind. He was a wonderful man to look at, and no wonder that he was the village schoolmaster. At some period of the year the whole population of the district was sure to be passing in review before the little window which looked out upon the highway. Now it was the doctor, with his saddle-bags and pill-box; now the deacon, with his elder's staff; now the minister, with his grave, dignified air; now the lawyer, with his green bag; now the merchant, with his pompous corpulency; and, anon, the village belle, with her curls and her crinoline. The very schoolmaster himself, in full opposition to the rights of brotherly vanity and thirty millions of people, changed his face every time he caught a glimpse of it from it sprang a race of warriors who, seconded by the military spirit natural to the French people, subdued every country in Europe, save only Great Britain, protected by her insular position. Among the number of the "first and foremost" of these warriors stood Michael Ney, the son of a cooper at Sarre-Louis, which town on the Rhine, was born in 1769, when the debauchery of Louis XV. had exhausted the finances of his country—when the mistresses of the monarch appointed his ministers, his ambassadors, and his generals, and made the armies contemptible, and high-minded people pander to their profligacy. Ney became a soldier in 1787, a short time before the commencement of those scenes of blood and wonders effected by the astounding eloquence of Mirabeau.

From the moment that the pens of the aristocracy were abolished, and military promotion was opened to all classes of the community, Michael Ney rose as rapid as it was brilliant. He gave proof of surpassing genius throughout the French campaigns in Germany and in Switzerland; he displayed diplomatic talents of a high order, under the guidance and the instructions of the late minister Pichegru. Talleyrand, the prime minister for foreign affairs to the French Republic—and certainly the greatest diplomatist of that or any former age.

Michael Ney was appointed Marshal of the French Empire, in his thirty-fifth year; and from that period he shared, day by day, in all the glories and the fate of Napoleon. As he was no jay in man, but devoted wholly to his country, whatever its form of government, he lent his sword and talents to the soldier whom it had chosen. That was his principle through life, and it accounts for his serving Louis XVIII. in 1814, as freely as for his joining his former master and friend when he found his efforts to oppose him useless, at the close of 1814, and the whole of the army had gone over to Napoleon, and the popular will of the nation, afterwards put down by the united armies of Europe, recalled the exile of Elba to the imperial throne.

The talents, the dauntless valour, the high-minded generosity, and the considerate kindness of Ney, are recorded in the hearts of every soldier in the army, and in the memory of the veterans who served under him, like one of the heroes or demigods of old.

From Ney's martial and daring spirit, combined with consummate skill and prudence, and from his particular talent in providing for the wants of the troops, without oppressing the inhabitants of the countries overrun by the French armies, he was generally employed by the vanguard—a circumstance which had led to the error, in which many of his own countrymen share, that he was a mere military machine, a certain and lucky if not difficult to say whether good nature or impudence predominated.

"Did you meddle with my cue?" said the dominie; but his voice trembled; his situation was particularly awkward.

"I—I—what do you suppose I want of your cue?" and a queer smile played along her pretty mouth—for a pretty one she had; and what is worse, the dominie himself thought so. Jeremiah saw that he was about to lose his authority—he hemmed twice, shook his head at each of the rogues as were laughing immoderately at their master's perplexity, and scratched his left ear with his forule, and—

"Miss Jane, your hand, miss?" His heart misgave him, as he spoke. The fair white hand was instantly proffered, and as gently too as that of a modern belle at a coalition party. Jeremiah took it—it was a pretty hand, a very pretty hand,—and then her face,—there was something in its expression which seldom failed to disarm the pedagogue's anger. He looked first at her hand, then at her face, as expressive of ingenuish confidence; then at his ferule,—a rude, heavy instrument of torture, altogether unfit to hold communion with such as these, and in hand to hand, in durance before him. Never, in all the annals of his birchen authority, had he experienced such perplexity. He lifted his right hand two or three several times, and as often withdrew it.

"You will not strike me?" said the girl.

There was an artless confidence in these words, and the tone in which they were uttered, that went to the heart of the pedagogue. Like Mark Antony over the beautiful Cleopatra, or the fierce leader or the Vaicis before his own Virginia, the dominie relented.

If I pardon you for this offence, will you conduct yourself more peaceably, in future?"

I hope I shall," said the hopeful young lady, and the master evinced his affectionate solicitude for the welfare of his pupil by pressing the hand he had imprisoned: and the fair owner expressed her gratitude for such condescension by returning the pressure.

They were married just six months afterwards. So much for lenity in school discipline.

The true strong and sound mind, is the mind that can endure equally great things and small.

ORIGINAL.

THE BIRDS.

I hear her when the dooming years
Of childhood dark'ning round her throw,
When like a flower she blooms in tears,
Her clarion voice but a prelude show—
Her song with bright hope is rife,
As days and months roll'd onsome on,
Her thoughts are birds of the morning too,
And radiant as the morning sun.

I hear her when in youth's bright morn,
A flower of beauty she is seen,
The sun-bird spoil the boundless morn,
And hear her hidden charms to view;
Those charms that wake the song
Prophesied upon the passing swain;
And with others in the silent shade
She sighed to join the social train.

I hear her when in riper years,
Her fame is now a model rare;
And when she smiled—her looks so sweet—
The power given to revel there;
Her brilliant eyes, like twinkling stars,
Would oft abroad each speaking glance,
Her ebon locks, subdued their dark'ning shade
Would o'er her polished forehead dance.

Her mouth, whose gently parting lips
Could speak the language of the gem,
Was but excelled by blushing cheeks
That like the rose-bud's evening type—
Her luxurious form, and graceful mien,
His constant theme of loving song
And he that owns her fond embraces,
Is sure to feel a cupid's dart.

ALMEO.

The Book of Nature.

The January number of this interesting and useful periodical has been published within a week past, and sustains the character which the preceding numbers had acquired. The present number is embellished with ten very beautiful engravings, embracing between sixty and seventy different subjects, most of which are described in a scientific but entertaining manner. The following notice of the Musk-rat, may contain particulars unknown to many of our country readers, who have frequently enjoyed themselves in hunting it.

The musk-rat, which is so closely 'allied in form and habits to the beaver, does not, like that timid voluptuary, retire from its cultivated haunts by man, but, relying on its peculiar instinct for concealment, remains secure, notwithstanding that change which its dreaded enemy, and invader of its species is the very midst of its enemies. Then, while the beaver has long since entirely disappeared, and become extinct, even in the Atlantic states, the musk-rat is found within a very short distance of each of our largest and oldest cities, and bids fair to maintain its place in such situations during an indefinite future period.

The musk-rat owes this security to its nocturnal and sequatic mode of life, as well as to the peculiar situation in which its domicil is constructed. Along small streams, mill-races, and ponds, where the banks are of some elevation and strength, it burrows into large and extensive subburrows. These have the entrance always in the deep water, so as to be entered or left without betraying the presence of it to an animal. The mouth of the burrow ascends from its commencement near the bottom to the high water mark, and it is above the level of the high water. The burrow then extends to great distances, accordingly as the circumstances of the occupants. Like most other animals residing in such burrows, they frequently excavate these beneath the roots or large trees, where they are perfectly secure from being disturbed by having their burrows broken into from above.

The injuries done by the musk-rat to the banks thrown up by it, and also the holes formed under other grounds, are frequently very extensive. The tide encroaches more and more on the borders of the salt marshes and is washed away by animals extend their excavations in various directions, and to a great distance, rendering the inconvenience of the water, and at length, from the co-operation of both causes, the bank caves in and the water is altered free access, some chief may be carried, it is not to be followed with long the whole of the meadow is destroyed. In some parts of Delaware, on both sides of the river, Senior, though not as extensive injury, is produced in the same way along the borders of small streams, by the caving in of the burrows formerly tenanted by the musk-rat.

Where there are extensive low and marshy situations, they build houses, which, in form and general appearance, resemble those made by the beaver. These edifices are round, and covered at top in form of a dome, and are built of reeds, flags, &c. mingled with mud. Instead of one place of entrance and exit, there are several subterraneous passages leading in different directions, and as these are extensive, the musk-rats when disturbed take refuge in them. Numerous individuals, composing several families, live together during the winter season; but, in the warm season, the house is usually deserted, and the musk-rats live in pairs and rear their young, of which they have from three to six at a litter.

The musk-rat builds in a comparatively dry situation, at least not in a stream or pool of water, but in the midst of a low, wet meadow, or no dam, and does not, like the beaver, lay up a stock of provisions, neither does it build a house so strong and durable a dwelling, as it is not to be repaired, but deserted for a new one the following autumn.

The musk-rat feeds upon roots, &c. of aquatic plants, and is especially fond of the sweet flag, or calamus aromaticus, which grows abundantly in most of the marshy vicinities inhabited by the musk-rat. It has also been said that the animal feeds also upon fish, merely from its habit of living much in the water. There is the same reason for believing that the beaver is piscivorous, an opinion which the structure of the teeth, stomach and intestines of both animals, sufficiently contradicts.

The musk-rat is an excellent swimmer, dives well, and remains for a considerable length of time under water. It is rare to have an opportunity of seeing the animal during the day time, as it lies concealed in its burrow, but by watching during moonlight nights, in situations not much frequented by human visitors, the musk-rat may be seen swimming in various directions, and coming on shore for the sake of seeking food, or for recreation.

The article on the common domestic Rat, informs us that the animal is not indigenous to our soil, but was introduced from Europe, which received it from Asia, as late as 1750. There are few parts of the world now visited by navigators, where this animal is not already introduced, and the consequences of this mode of introduction has been, that all the native rats have been destroyed, or obliged to withdraw beyond the reach of this subtle and implacable enemy. Prior to 1750, this rat, now so notorious for its ravages, was almost if not wholly unknown in Europe, It was conveyed to England about the period above mentioned, in the timber ships from Norway, and hence it has received one of its common names. Both were subsequently imported to this country in European ships, and has been gradually propagated from the seaports over the greater part of the continent.

In lighting upon the following amusing comments given in the present number, with some curious information respecting the genus *Sparus Mena*, from which we extract the following:

"In the genus of fishes called the *Percoidæ*, or Bed Sparus, *Sparus Sigillatus* of Linnæus, which is remarkable for its power of climbing. This singular faculty is peculiar to the species of the gill covers, moving itself at pleasure up the stems of trees near the waters it frequents. In this situation it is preserved by Europeans, and by Lieutenant Daldorf, who communicated its description to Sir Joseph Banks. It was seen ascending a fissure in the stem of a palm, growing near a pool of water, and was observed to move itself forwards by alternately applying the sharp sides of the gill-covers to the sides of the fissure, pressing itself at the same time by the spines on each side of the tail, and had already ascended to the height of more than five feet above the water, when it was discovered. It was found to be very tenacious of life, moving about on dry sand many hours after it was taken. The spines of the gill covers are considered by the natives, of a poisonous nature.

Dr. Shaw tells us of another fish, that, on throwing a species of the cyclopterus lumpus into a pail of water, it fixed itself so firmly to the bottom, that by taking hold of the tail, he lifted up the pail, although it contained three gallons of water. But if we are astonished that a fish should climb a tree, we may be still more so to learn that other shells live for days on land, and possess the power of locomotion like a land animal. This creature is called Helix Pomatia Angler, the Spider Angler. Its appearance is grotesque and singular; the pectoral fins resemble short arms, and the head is set in their centre. These fins have two bones in them, like the radius and ulna, but Cuvier says, that they are more strictly, bones of the carpus. Mr. Renau, in his history of fishes, affirms that he knew an individual of this species, which lived for three days out of the water, walking about the house in the manner of a dog. The circumstance of its walking out of the water, says Sir John Bell, in his Bridgewater treatise on the hand, has some interesting relations between organs which are apparently the least connected.

In addition to the above extracts, there is much other matter contained in this number, well calculated to interest and instruct. The numerous engravings are of themselves a very decided feature in the work, while the readings matter which accompanies them, renders the whole perfectly intelligible. We make use of the occasion to recommend the publication to the patronage of such as may be interested in the study of natural history.

THE FRENCH PRIVATEER.

Jacques Matthieu, with his little *bateau*, the Marie-Louise, or Mosquito, has often annoyed ships of war, particularly the——frigate, for a whole week. Jacques, with the usual swaggering quality of his vessel, Jacques would heave her to the wind, and there in the most unconcerned manner in the world, he would set to work to get up to the windward as to be within gunshot when the frigate would fill his sails, shoot off at the harbor, and by making one or two tacks, be sufficiently out of reach of the guns of the English ship to laugh at her. This is no exaggeration, until the cover of the night when he would slip away unperceived. I must be observed, that all this talked and anxiety was on one side; such as setting and trimming sails, trimming the ship, and loading guns, &c. fell upon the Frenchmen, in his petite barque, but nothing more to do than to drew in or ease off his sheets, and to put his helm a-lee, or a-weather, according to the manoeuvre; by this means he always kept above, smoking cigars.

On the north side of St. Domingo, (Hayti) to the eastward of Cape Francois, (Cape Haytien) there is a small island, called Tortue, a barren rock, stretching into the sea, and almost insulated. It has been named by the Spaniards Isle de Tortu; that is, the Isle of Turtle, more propriety by the French called La Grange. There is a small port here, which is very handy to the privateers when cruising off the coast. Whenever chased they make directly for it, and seek protection under the guns, so as to be safe; however, not daring to follow the example of the brilliant Jacques Matthieu, the English commander was not equal to the difficulty he was placed in, by bearing round a way, as a cornered insect, and running up all the while, he has committed an error in judgment, that cost him his vessel. Having, as it was said, fast, and to sail six o'clock in the evening, when we saw the saltation of captaining a very beautiful vessel. She was immediately hailed, and we put into the bottom of the deep, as we could spare no more, with safety, and stood by to see how to navigate her to Port Royal, thus sacrificing, and very properly, individual profit for the public good.

Resuming our station off Cape St. Nicholas, we again fell in with the Mosquito, under full canvass, and chased her into the light of Leogane. As the night drew on, the cunning rover kept on vessel directly for it, as if she held out for the haven she could not follow him in the shoal, but the Mosquito was well acquainted with the bottom of the bay; but that night favoring the Frenchman, he was enabled to get out in the well practised. At half past eight the wind barred dead away, and perceiving that the chase was about to escape us, I ordered the boats to be dropped under foot, and the boats manned and armed, and sent after her. The opportunity appeared favorable to the young officers, as the forward-sail knew no bounds; I never saw a pack as set of fellows in the service more completely hasted may be defined, something like delight mixed with anxious impatience. Happy feelings! happy days! happy! No wonder that good old and wise, that could live on as cheerful and as thoughtless as a child! Even a splashing in the water we found that the privateer was using her sweeps; this gave increased energy to the boats and down they pulled away most lustily. At nine the sound of the sweeps was no longer heard, and we had no guide but guess work as near as we could guess along the line of shore in a few minutes after, a strong smell of garlic and tobacco smoke warned us that we were near our enemy. Directly after, the indistinct appearance of her masts told us her position, and a well directed broadside from the starboard bow, which was spiritedly returned. At this moment there was a breath of wind, and I saw the schooner, which was long and low, lay motionless—her sails down and her sweeps hauled in, for the guidance of the young officers, and to act when the land wind came off. All our party were now aboard of her, the Frenchmen having left her and were in the very act of hooking on under a tremendous fire of muskets and musketoons, when as an unlucky chance, the land breeze came, sails were spread, a cold air from the land filled them, and she glided away in the most astonishing manner. The effect was beautiful, one could almost swear that the thing was enchanted, for it was impossible to believe but the effect that sort of sublimity which darkness throws over objects and scenes in themselves magnificent, that we had not a boat left, we got out as speedily as possible, and the men pulled with great spirit after the flagging; at the time the frigate passed us under all sail, firing her guns in rapid succession, some of the balls from which made a whistling about our ears, which was spiritedly returned. At this moment there was a breath of wind, and I saw the schooner, which was long and low, lay motionless—her sails down and her sweeps hauled in, for the guidance of the young officers, and to act when the land wind came off. All our party were now aboard of her, the Frenchmen having left her and were in the very act of hooking on under a tremendous fire of muskets and musketoons, when as an unlucky chance, the land breeze came, sails were spread, a cold air from the land filled them, and she glided away in the most astonishing manner. The effect was beautiful, one could almost swear that the thing was enchanted, for it was impossible to believe but the effect that sort of sublimity which darkness throws over objects and scenes in themselves magnificent, that we had not a boat left, we got out as speedily as possible, and the men pulled with great spirit after the flagging; at the time the frigate passed us under all sail, firing her guns in rapid succession, some of the balls from which made a whistling about our ears, which was spiritedly returned. At this moment there was a breath of wind, and I saw the schooner, and, as the canonading had ceased, I had no doubt of her being the identical vessel, as seen through the dubious light; apparently, her state was a disgraceful one, and the long white horizontal line of her painted side, just distinguishable through the obscurity, glided past like a spectre, and was lost sight through ether. As we advanced towards the spot, the sweeps ceased, and all was still. A little time we had sight both of the ship and

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that Mr. Leiter has taken the splendid Mansion of the Northern Liberties, and will give a Ball there on the evening of the 22d of February.

The Steamboat Lexington is a runner for a week, during which time the directors of the Guard Company will have an opportunity of testing their valuable domestic fire engine.

An elderly man fell from his cart, in Arch street above Second, yesterday morning, and broke his thigh. He was taken to the Hospital. He was insensible, and is very much injured in the head.

There were nine deaths by small pox in this city last week.

The Chairman Adjourns pronounces the public meeting purporting to be an "Expression of the conservative Democracy" with the death of Sarah Maria Cornell, by Ephraim K. Avery, and the Grand Jury pronounces it a *true bill*. Mr. Avery's conviction must in due time follow.

A German named Sator, he tends a brewery, residing in Third street near the Germantown Road, committed suicide on Sunday last, by cutting himself with a case knife.

At the County Court held in Brooklyn on Tuesday last, there were thirteen convictions for selling liquor without license, a deed, persons fined *one hundred dollars each*, and the Judge informed them that the highest penalty for the first offence was *five hundred dollars* for burglary and theft, and the convicts ordered to the state prison.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, on Tuesday, Judge Davis issued an injunction in favor of Allen Jones, inventor, against Hiram Hall, restraining the cylinder paper machine.

The partner connected in the late affair of honor, at Boston, are Mr. Jones, of N. Carolina, and Mr. R. C. Hooper, of Boston. They met at Pawtucket, with the two Seconds, on the Rhode Island side of the line, and exchanged shots, at eight paces. Mr. Jones was wounded in the left thigh—in using your energy and subject.

An individual named William Holland, of Brookfield, Conn. committed suicide a few days since, by hanging himself in his own barn. He was once an industrious and thriving farmer, but latterly has been addicted to intemperance.

A bench in one of the Inns of the *American Institute of Lectures*, is announced to be filled by Mr. Webster this day.

Mr. Abraham Bodenfield, formerly a merchant of Oswego, aged 70, perished a few days since, a victim to that most terrible of all deaths, hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog about a month previous to his death, and expired in the most excruciating agonies, notwithstanding all proper means were resorted to for his relief.

A destructive fire broke out in Albany, on Saturday last, in the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Hall and Hallenbeck, in Howard street, and soon extended to a number of adjoining buildings, including a stable, farmer's shop, dwellings, &c.

The factory of Messrs Dodge & Boutlieu, and trades adjoining, at Somerville, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Three horses and four cows, and a considerable of hogs were consumed. Loss estimated at $6,000.

Benedict Jones, Postmaster of Jeannville, and M. Withington, Postmaster of Lacville, in Michigan territory, have been ordered to for the United States Bank, for unexplained delay of money from the mails.

The Mechanics of Westchester, Md. propose to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by a public parade. Let them *parade*, and—Great is Allah, and Mahomet is his Prophet!"

It is said that the amount of Congress, paying for the erection of the Bank, now in circulation in Southwark and Moyamensing districts, has been raised by us to *one thousand* dollars.

The New York Gazette states that the Executive Mansion, at Albany, is to be occupied by Governor Ellsworth, and the Park Theatre, recently opened, is to be converted into a Bank. The unexpired lease is to be appropriated to the payment of the Sheriff's fees in the relief of the widows and orphans of Firemen. Why? Is there another old thief in it?

Gallatin's work on the Banking System of the United States, gives an account of 165 banks that failed between Jan. 1811 and July 1830. The capital of these amounted to more than twenty-four and a half millions of dollars.

Levi Lincoln, the late Governor of Massachusetts, has been nominated to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the appointment of Gen. Dwight, and has accepted the nomination.

Steam Boat Case.—Some months since, a colored person lost his situation on board the steam boat Boston, for disobeying, against a master of a steam boat, and for refusing to admit him to the cabin of the boat, although her passage had been paid in advance. The owner was decided in favor of plaintiff, but was not to the Supreme Court, and decided by Judge Story.

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An extensive association of counterfeiters have been broken up in Canada. Forty persons, it is said, have been apprehended. Among the list are a lawyer, tavern keeper, and constable.

Legislative Power.—The passage of a writ, in which he swears that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in the north pole, and that there are in it, large and comfortable cities, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men; and he even describes the details of the subterranean world.

A man named John Day, about 40 years of age, died suddenly in the Navy Yard on Saturday last, and lately arrived from Washington, and visited the Navy Yard to enlist in the service.

Five persons of colour in Georgia, a e required to register their names in the County Clerk's office, under a penalty of 500 dollars.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. Joel R Poinsett, by the Union party of Georgetown, S. C. on the 2d inst.

The anti-masons of the State of Connecticut have nominated Reuben Sturges, Esq. to their candidate for Governor, and Isaac M. Hinman, Esq. for Lieutenant, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Board of Aldermen of New York have passed a resolution requesting the legislature to pass a law authorising the Common Councils to raise $250,000 by loan, at six per cent interest not exceeding five per cent. for the purpose of carrying into effect the project for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water.

A new tragedy from the pen of Mr. J. R Phillips, entitled Camillus, has been performed twice, at the Bowery Theatre, to crowded and delighted audiences.

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In the Harrisburg Bank	100,000
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In the Bank of Middletown	100,000
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In the Bank of Montrose	100,000
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The Chairman Adjourns pronounces the public meeting purporting to be an "Expression of the conservative Democracy" with the death of Sarah Maria Cornell, by Ephraim K. Avery, and the Grand Jury pronounces it a *true bill*. Mr. Avery's conviction must in due time follow.

A German named Sator, he tends a brewery, residing in Third street near the Germantown Road, committed suicide on Sunday last, by cutting himself with a case knife.

At the County Court held in Brooklyn on Tuesday last, there were thirteen convictions for selling liquor without license, a deed, persons fined *one hundred dollars each*, and the Judge informed them that the highest penalty for the first offence was *five hundred dollars* for burglary and theft, and the convicts ordered to the state prison.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, on Tuesday, Judge Davis issued an injunction in favor of Allen Jones, inventor, against Hiram Hall, restraining the cylinder paper machine.

The partner connected in the late affair of honor, at Boston, are Mr. Jones, of N. Carolina, and Mr. R. C. Hooper, of Boston. They met at Pawtucket, with the two Seconds, on the Rhode Island side of the line, and exchanged shots, at eight paces. Mr. Jones was wounded in the left thigh—in using your energy and subject.

An individual named William Holland, of Brookfield, Conn. committed suicide a few days since, by hanging himself in his own barn. He was once an industrious and thriving farmer, but latterly has been addicted to intemperance.

A bench in one of the Inns of the *American Institute of Lectures*, is announced to be filled by Mr. Webster this day.

Mr. Abraham Bodenfield, formerly a merchant of Oswego, aged 70, perished a few days since, a victim to that most terrible of all deaths, hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog about a month previous to his death, and expired in the most excruciating agonies, notwithstanding all proper means were resorted to for his relief.

A destructive fire broke out in Albany, on Saturday last, in the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Hall and Hallenbeck, in Howard street, and soon extended to a number of adjoining buildings, including a stable, farmer's shop, dwellings, &c.

The factory of Messrs Dodge & Boutlieu, and trades adjoining, at Somerville, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Three horses and four cows, and a considerable of hogs were consumed. Loss estimated at $6,000.

Benedict Jones, Postmaster of Jeannville, and M. Withington, Postmaster of Lacville, in Michigan territory, have been ordered to for the United States Bank, for unexplained delay of money from the mails.

The Mechanics of Westchester, Md. propose to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by a public parade. Let them *parade*, and—Great is Allah, and Mahomet is his Prophet!"

It is said that the amount of Congress, paying for the erection of the Bank, now in circulation in Southwark and Moyamensing districts, has been raised by us to *one thousand* dollars.

The New York Gazette states that the intoxicated Bell, at the Park Theatre, wantonly attacked a gentleman of an Italian style. The unexpected proceeds are to be appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of Firemen. Why? Is there another old thief in it?

Gallatin's work on the Banking System of the United States, gives an account of 165 banks that failed between Jan. 1811 and July 1830. The capital of these amounted to more than twenty-four and a half millions of dollars.

Levi Lincoln, the late Governor of Massachusetts, has been nominated to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the appointment of Gen. Dwight, and has accepted the nomination.

Steam Boat Case.—Some months since, a colored person lost his situation on the steam boat Boston, for disobeying, against a master of a steam boat, and for refusing to admit him to the cabin of the boat, although her passage had been paid in advance. The owner was decided in favor of plaintiff, but was not to the Supreme Court, and decided by Judge Story.

An extensive association of counterfeiters have been broken up in Canada. Forty persons, it is said, have been apprehended. Among the list are a lawyer, tavern keeper, and constable.

Legislative Power.—The passage of a writ, in which he swears that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in the north pole, and that there are in it, large and comfortable cities, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men; and he even describes the details of the subterranean world.

A man named John Day, about 40 years of age, died suddenly in the Navy Yard on Saturday last, and lately arrived from Washington, and visited the Navy Yard to enlist in the service.

Five persons of colour in Georgia, a e required to register their names in the County Clerk's office, under a penalty of 500 dollars.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. Joel R Poinsett, by the Union party of Georgetown, S. C. on the 2d inst.

The anti-masons of the State of Connecticut have nominated Reuben Sturges, Esq. to their candidate for Governor, and Isaac M. Hinman, Esq. for Lieutenant, to be supported at the ensuing election.

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Saturday, February 8.

Specimens of the Genus me.

THOMAS SERGEANT, Esq. Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Hunn, Esq. deceased.

We have heard much discussion as to the comparative merits of Sergeant and Binney, as lawyers, and as to the comparative capital. The question was set at rest by the Sheriff's Sale, which took place on account of all of them. The are as follows.

Clay	00	Binney	00
Webster	00	Sergeant	00
Calhoun	00	Binney	00
Clay	00	Webster	00
Calhoun	00	Sergeant	00
Webster	00	Binney	00

Total $12 00 4 00

Crime in Pennsylvania.

From the Report of the Secretary of State that in consequence of Mr. Keating's resolution of the 16th of December, requiring the Clerks of the Over and Terminer in the several counties to make return of the number of trials for homicide, &c. for the last ten years, returns have been received from all but eight counties except Pike. The following is a recapitulation of the returns.

Presentments for homicide	280
Cases where Grand Juries found bills	227
do. do. no bills	53
Acquittals of murder in the first degree	113
do. do. do. second degree	9
Convictions of murder in the first degree	17
do. do. second degree	9
do. do. manslaughter	29
Acquittals of do.	41

As an enumerator Winchester was on her passage from Bridgeport to New Haven on the 15th ult. a steel boat was discovered adrift, and on coming up with it, a man jumped to the deck and fired a pistol at the boat. He was taken on board, when it proved to be Mr. Charles White of New York, who had a pistol with a double barrelled gun, which it appeared he had once and in the act of obtaining the property burned, but was prevented by the ball which he had in his right arm near the shoulder. He died very shortly after reaching home.

The New York Gazette says—"It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette, that Col. Jas. Rosevelt, Mail Contractor, has made arrangements to run the splendid steamboat Swan, in connection with her Rail Road, between New York and Philadelphia on hereafter. Every morning afternoon, at 3 o'clock, via Jersey city, Newark, Elizabethtown, Perth, and South Amboy, from which place the Rail Road Cars commence and Camden, and arrive in Philadelphia next morning at 8 o'clock. Only 44 passengers admitted in this line.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE IN MAY, 1832.

The following resolution passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania UNANIMOUSLY.

Resolved, By the authority aforesaid, That coincidental in the prosperity of AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES are the constitutional and judicious operations and MODIFICATIONS of the system, by the act of the second session of the 14th of the United States, of VITAL IMPORTANCE to the public welfare.

Rev. Dr. W. Capers has been appointed at the last session of the Methodist Conference, Bishop of the Methodist Church in Missouri for the present year. He is one of the most distinguished of the ministerial priests. He was stationed in Savannah during the last year, and by his eloquence and zeal in the cause of their local ministers, he immediately constituted his room and was most assiduously engaged in conferring not only the ordinary duties of his office, but preaching, &c. &c. &c.

A workman in the employ of G. C. Shryock & Co. at the screw paper mill in Chambersburg, Pa. received a severe injury on Thursday the 30th ult. While at work over a steam tub, containing about 50 gallons of boiling liquor, he fell into the vessel, and was scalded in a shocking manner. He was soon taken out and conveyed to his home, where he died on the following day. Coroner Hall held an inquest on the body.

The following statement from a Boston paper, may be interesting to those who are in the habit of speculating under which that community is now suffering. The history of the depreciation of stocks, during the last week, is as follows:

Bank Stock of U. S. Bank,	7 per ct.
Girard Bank,	15 to 20 "
Mechanics' Bank,	15 to 20 "
Girard Bank,	15 to 20 "
Penn and other Banks,	15 to 25 "
Bank of all sorts,	15 to 25 "
Do.	15 to 30 "

Real Estate, uncertain, a few sales Shrinkage 10 per ct. of former prices.

Goods, 10 per ct. of former prices

Cotton,	20 to 50 "
Woollens,	20 to 25 "
Linens,	20 to 25 "
Do.	20 to 25 "

Bank Dividends, 10 per ct.

Bank Deposits, 10 per ct.

Bank Circulation, 10 per ct.

Bank Discounts, 10 per ct.

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Great Meeting of the People.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Workingmen, Traders and others of the City and County of Philadelphia, friendly to the Constitutional Currency, and opposed to the present system of the Bank of the United States, held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 3d inst. on motion of Gideon Fell, Esq.

JOHN A. BROWN was called to the chair; and Samuel Richards, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Samuel Richards, Mathew Carey, Wm. Gill, Geo. Mifflin, Benj. Naglee, Samuel Breck, John Schnitzell, Robt. Fletcher, Robt. Bridges, Jacob B. Smith, Henry C. Carey, Richard Randall, C. J. Wolbert, Vice Presidents.

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On motion of Gideon Fell, Esq. the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, and Jacob B. Smith, Esq. and Richard Randall, Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to take Copy, Esq. one of the Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, to have charge of the communication, presented the same, and stated that the Committee had not deemed it necessary to refer to the knowledge of the Committee extended, and that they were fully convinced that all were favorable to the "sacredness of contracts," and not to the "sacredness of charters," and not to the "sacredness of charters," and not to the "sacredness of charters

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Edw. T. Steel, and Co. Brokers, and Members of the Board of Brokers.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1834.

ASHMUN'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, February 8, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 3d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

☞ If I do not write either the Prospectus of the Book of Martyrs, or the Address to the Public, by the 15th inst. I shall forfeit my word, and will not write a syllable. If the Post is wanted, direct to P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn. Feb. 7, 1834.

AGENCY AT PITTSBURG.

☞ **We recently requested our Patrons at Pittsburg to pay subscriptions to Messrs. Lessig, Kirkpatrick & Co. Our Agency being dissolved, our Subscribers are requested NOT to pay any more money to them, but wait till a new Agent can be appointed.**

*** We are compelled to postpone the publication of the report of the Committee on Education in the Pennsylvania Legislature, a report which, if adopted, would shortly lead to the establishment of a College and several other interesting articles, for want of room.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The second number of the present volume of *The Casket*, has been received, published, as usual, with a number of handsome engravings, and well filled with reading matter of an entertaining and useful character. The frontispiece is a Medallion head of Napoleon Bonaparte, and Maria Louisa, executed by those distinguished American artists, Messrs. Draper, Underwood, Ibald and Spencer. This style of engraving is peculiar to our country, the first experiment having been executed in 1817, by Christian Gobrecht, die-sinker, from a machine invented and made for the purpose, by Mr. Ast Spencer. Since then it has been brought to such perfection as to be adopted in design for bank notes by the firm above mentioned. The execution of this Medallion is in the first style of workmanship, and the profile likenesses are strikingly correct. A view of the city of Rome, from the Tiber, is a representation of the Pantheon, Rome, are also given in the February number.

The reading matter also embrace a number of well-written original articles in prose and verse.

A resolution of the City Council, calling upon the Trustees of the Baltimore Almshouse, for a statement of the habits, &c. of the paupers admitted into that establishment during the past year, has elicited some interesting information, which we have not room to record and burn in the house, during the period of one year, 879—of these 563 were intemperate adults, 150 temperate adults, 66 children of intemperate parents, 62 children of intemperate parents. Of the whole number there were born in Baltimore 236, in other parts of Maryland 190, England and Scotland 47, Germany 44, Ireland 166, Pennsylvania 30, Almshouse 15. Five were admitted at the age of 90 years, and 537 between the ages of 20 and 50.

In a late debate in our State Legislature, on a bill granting an appropriation to a College at Gettysburg, some remarks were made in opposition to the measure by Gen. Abner Lacock. "He said that the state had long enough appropriated money to colleges without first laying down some fixed principles for common schools. The legislature had done this for more than thirty years, and he had now come to the determination to vote no more money for any institution, until a common school system was established. It was useless to try to build up colleges alone—They could not be supported until a taste for education was planted in the community in all quarters. Colleges and primary schools supported each other, and if the gentleman will agree to postpone his bill until the committee on Education report, and a full discussion of the whole system of Education be would cheerfully vote for the bill."

The brig Planter, Capt. Hart, has arrived at New Orleans from the Island of Grenada, bringing files of the St. George's Chronicle to the 8th December. Measures in relation to slaves form the topics of the most interest interest. In one of the numbers of the Chronicle, the editor inserts an interesting article on the consequences of the West India Bill. He says—"It is the general, we believe the most correctly diffused opinion, that our labouring population, once free, will at least for a time, cease to cultivate the cane, or to do say work now their exclusive occupation. This opinion is grounded on experience."

Motive Power on Rail Roads.

The Canal Commissioners, in compliance with a resolution of the State Senate, offered by Dr. Smith, of Delaware county, instructing them to give their opinion as to the most economical mode of motive power to use on the Pennsylvania Rail-Road, have presented a report on the subject. They believe that the advantages of steam over animal power are no longer questionable, and that there is nothing impracticable, in the construction of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-Road, to have it finished for the use of locomotives. The annual expenditure of the $40,000 will be saved to the Commonwealth, by dispensing with a horse path. Should the legislative however prefer horse power on the road, the Commissioners state that it will be necessary to construct a horse path on the Columbia road, earlier than August next.

Upon the Portage Rail Road, on account of the great elevation which it attains, they recommend the use of steam power impracticable, and though there are three levels, embracing a distance of twenty-two miles, it is considered most prudent to commence operations by the substitution of horse power only.

Warlike.

The Alexandria Gazette states that at the request of the State authorities of Maryland, the President of the U. States has directed a sufficient military force to the seat of the civil authority, in restoring tranquility among the disturbed of the peace, on the line of the Canal, near Williamsport, Washington county; and that orders have been issued to march two companies of Artillery from Fort Washington to said McHenry, with instructions to the Commanding Officer to proceed to Williamsport; there to aid the State authorities in the support of the laws, and the preservation of the public works.

The Germantown Telegraph, states that the proprietors of the factories at Frankford, have been compelled to relinquish cash payments to their hands, for the present, unless at a heavy discount; and in lieu of which, due-bills are given for 60 days. These proved such inconvenience to the employed, that they be considered the only resort left the proprietors, to prevent the closing of these establishments—in which event a large number of operatives, would be deprived of their only means of support, in the midst of a season, when labor of any description, is very difficult to obtain.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ORNAMENTS DISCOVERED.

Number nineteen of the Boys' and Girls' Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, just published by the Harpers of New York, contains a work by Miss Hoare, called the "*Ornaments Discovered*," embellished with engravings.

With some of the writings of this gifted lady, in grammatical mood of readers are acquainted. The style and character of the present tale is well adapted to convey instruction to the juvenile mind, and to inspire a love of knowledge and virtue. The story is, in addition, deeply interesting, and cannot fail to rivet the attention of the young reader. So far, the contents of this library are highly commendable.

The Charleston Mercury states that a gentlemen is now in that city, for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a splendid work, to be entitled the Life of Mr. Sparks, containing the writings of Washington, with copious notes and illustrations, and a life of the illustrious author. The work is now in the press, and the first volumes, will be delivered to subscribers, within three months. From the known ability of the Editor, the time taken in perfecting his work, and the mass of original matter contained in his possession, we have reason to expect a work of extraordinary interest and value. It will consist of not less than 8 nor more than 10 vols.

We are informed by the New York Daily Advertiser, that the Messrs. Harpers, are now engaged in preparing illustrations for a volume, soon to be published, of the writings of Gen. Hamilton. The work is from the pen of Mr. Sparks, containing the writings of Washington, with copious notes and illustrations, and a life of the illustrious author. The work is now in the press, and the first volumes, will be delivered to subscribers, within three months. From the known ability of the Editor, the time taken in perfecting his work, and the mass of original matter contained in his possession, we have reason to expect a work of extraordinary interest and value. It will consist of not less than 8 nor more than 10 vols.

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We need scarcely remark, that these are volumes of deep interest to the national scholar and statesman, and to the whole light to pore over the rich productions of genius. The orations and speeches of Cicero afford an invaluable fund of entertainment and substantial instruction.

The character of Cicero as a statesman is the best sophy prefixed to the first volume. The incidents of his life appear to have been a continued succession of honors and mortifications, triumphs and defeats, in almost all which he fully sustained his high character, as a patriot and philosopher. His death was decreed on the union of the three great contending powers, Octavius Cæsar, Lepidus, and Antony, after the overthrow of the Roman republic.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

We understand that a Committee or Board of Merchant Tailors, have under their investigation at the present time, various subjects, in order to report the best for the improvement of the trade in the art of cutting, &c. We shall probably give some account of their decision in our text.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Wil's Hospital, held on Monday, the following gentlemen were duly chosen surgeons and physicians for the establishment:

Surgeons—Drs. Isaac Parrish, Geo. Fox, Isaac Hays, S. Littell.

Physicians—Drs. Benj. P. Howell, George Spackman, Robert Stewart, F. Turnpenny.

"The Pittsburg Conference Journal," is the title of a weekly paper, to be published in Pittsburg, which is announced as the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Charles Elliott, Editor. It is designed as a religious newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Methodist society. The first number is well filled with excellent matter.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.

We continue to-day our extracts from contemporaries of the existence of a pressure in the money which is felt, throughout the whole business community of this country

From the N. Y. Courier.

"The rumours of a compromise being about to take place in Washington, by which the whole question of currency would be settled, and which have been rife in that city for some days past, have all passed away. We see no immediate prospect of relief, and no wish to our relief the pressure on the money market must increase, we are convinced, great caution is all-thence in entering into new contracts.

From the N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

The distress occasioned by the derangement of the public currency, appears to be generally felt throughout the country. Boston has received a serious check, and in many instances mechanics and manufacturers have been compelled to discharge their workmen, and that too at this inclement season, when their families greatly need the avails of their labor. In the populous districts people look to Congress for measures of relief."

From the Boston Transcript.

"The Times. The "pressure" is coming home to the "business and bosoms" of every one in the country. The Bank of the United States is manufacturing specie failments, and occasioned severe distress to a large number of persons who have been thrown out of employment at an inclement season. The day laborer is certainly the greatest sufferer. Should the effort be made to supply the place of the full meal. The country suffers with the town, and the bounteous that brought on the distress, will by reaction, be the most efficient remedy. Every day brings distressing accounts from all parts of the country. The money is scarce, and the rate of interest has become the thermometer on the times—and is consulted with the fervent solicitude, with which one watches a change of temperature during the ravages of fever. Public confidence is shaken to the very centre, and the people, in the midst of that can heal, is playing the false physician and increasing with the disease, instead of applying a remedy."

From the Richmond Compiler.

"From every quarter of the Union our newspapers bring intelligence of the disastrous consequences of the ill-advised course of the Secretary. Already the whole business community is convulsed—individual foreign—a suffering deeply from the wound so unnecessarily and wantonly inflicted. Public confidence is shaken to the very centre of the country is in confusion—the interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are sacrificed to the caprice of a set of men, who, for some whom consult rations of the public good can have no motive than that of personal aggrandizement to themselves. It is time that the people should have their eyes opened to the true character of the men who oppress them, and to a knowledge of the true sources of the embarrassments which threaten almost universal ruin to the citizens of the country."

From the Massachusetts Ita.

"The severe pressure in the money continues—in fact it continues to grow more and more severe. Failures are continually taking place in every direction. And though the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia is now sustained and kept from falling only by an indulgence which is the source of numerous indulgence. They have confidence in each other's ability provided they can outlive the pressure. They hope for the removal of the deposits and a consequent relief in the money market—and hence they try to keep each other afloat. Public confidence is destroyed—it is gone—and the people are not to be restored, and the consequences will ensue. Men will not trust to other minds to stop business—to fail—and then will be ready to resume. Then a general scene of bankruptcy will make the land pale."

From the New Haven Herald.

"We think it safe to say that 1000 mechanics inlures have taken place, one of which, the firm of A. Harrison & Co. are instance cursory, has occasioned severe distress to a large number of operatives. Such are now thrown out of employment at this inclement season, and are exposed to suffering and want, to the great prejudice of their families. A prominent mercantile house in this city has failed in consequence, as we understand, to a return of protested paper abroad."

From the Oxford, N. C. Examiner.

"Produce has declined, and is declining. The crop of tobacco in this quarter. Tobacco has gone down with the rest. The scarcity of money will fall on the tobacco grower, of all the agricultural classes, for the last year's crop is generally on hand, and about commencing to ship."

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, Jan. 11. "The pressure for money is very severe. The offerings at the various Banks are twice what they can do. There is almost a general consternation among the community. We have been able to appreciate the distress, and where it will end."

From the Pittsburg Advocate.

We are informed by the manager and partner of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in or about our city, giving employment to at least two hundred hands, that the Company, under the present aspect of affairs, are in a *perfect dilemma*, not knowing whether it may be better to try and provide their hands with funds, or to keep the Factory in full operation, meant entirely. The latter course would no doubt be the most prudent, and *it is feared must be adopted*.

The editors of the National Intelligencer are not much given to the vice of despondency, but existing circumstances seem to force upon them the conviction that the administration must yield, or the country must be ruined. We now their remarks:

"The disorder in public affairs is approaching its crisis. The disturbance lurks in the Senate chamber but hovers o'

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1834.

Mr. Atherton:—Who would have believed two months ago that my pen would have been called into requisition, as I after am now, to write? But the case is not yet agreed as to the policy I shall pursue in writing. I am informed, confidentially, that all the have our citizens connected by the monied railroad of the good Bank, or all associated by cutting off entire communication between our respective states whether broken in New York and Philadelphia, or Boston, or Baltimore, or Alexandria, or Richmond, or Petersburg, or Norfolk, or Charleston, or Augusta, or Mobile, or New Orleans, or Natchez, or Louisville, or Cincinnati, or Pittsburg, or Wheeling, or Lexington, or Frankfort, or Nashville, or Knoxville, or Columbia, or Raleigh, or Fayetteville, or Newbern, or Washington, or Edenton, or Halifax, or Milledgeville, or Savannah, or Augusta, or Macon, or Columbus, or Tuscaloosa, or Huntsville, or Florence, or Tuscumbia

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